

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 10, second paragraph REPLACE as follows:

Fig. 2 discloses a WWAN (GSM/GPRS) network 200 serving mobile devices. An access point 202 is wirelessly linked to WLANs 201 in buildings and public spaces (not shown). A gateway 204 connects the access point to a GSM/GPRS network 205 via a mobile switching center gateway 206 over public networks, for example, ISDN 207, PSTN 209, etc. and the Internet 210. The network 205 includes an Operation and Maintenance Center (OMC) 212 responsible for coordinating the traffic and loading on the network. A Home Location Register (HLR) 214, a Visitor Location Registry (VLR) 216 and Authentication Center (AC) 218 store information about the users so as to facilitate roaming, billing and network security. A Mobile Switching Center 220 linked to the gateway 206 is wired to base stations 222 and 224, which are in turn wired to antennas 226, 228, 230, each serving multiple mobile devices, for example, various Wireless Personal Data Assistance 232, 234 and smart telephones 236 popular devices known to provide "mobile internet access" for the mass consumer market. Each mobile unit 232, 234, 236 includes a common Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) for WWAN and WLAN identification usage and accommodating cross-referencing of billing information. A packet control unit 238 serving as a GPRS Support Node (SGSN) 240 and a gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) 208 provide the support for GPRS communication on a standard GSM network.

Page 26, fifth paragraph, REPLACE as follows:

In Step 6, Radio B awaits connection to party C via the gateway. Once the connection is established, the access point releases the queued VoIP/data packets.

Page 29, fourth paragraph, which continues to Page 30, REPLACE as follows:

In the case of processes 1200 and 1300 where more than one network is available, an application/user can switch or roam to a specific network based on knowledge of the network physical location. The physical location may be determined by an integrated GPS or Real Time Location System (RTLS). Examples of Real Time Location Systems are those using signal strength, time difference of arrival or angle of arrival estimates and triangulation methods from the very RF signals that constitute the various wireless networks. Other methods of network location include RFID and Infra-Red emitter location markers. Application Serial No. 09/961,373, filed September 25, 2001, Symbol Docket 1124, entitled "*Three-Dimensional (3-D) Object Locator System, Using an Intuitive Sound Beacon: System and Method of Operation*", assigned to the same assignee as that of the present invention and fully incorporated herein by reference describes an example of an RTLS system using angle of arrival estimates and triangulation for determining a position of an object.

REMARKS

The above-identified changes are requested prior to examination. Fig. 6 and the specification has been amended to correct minor informalities that resulted in the absence of reference characters in the drawings and in the specification and to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5).